United Nations A/58/836–S/2004/463

General Assembly
Security Council

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8 June 2004
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General Assembly
Fifty-eighth session
Agenda item 37
The situation in the Middle East

Security Council
Fifty-ninth year

Identical letters dated 8 June 2004 from the Permanent Representative of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to inform you that at 10 p.m. on Monday, 7 June 2004, two Israeli warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, circled between Beirut and the Damur region and fired two air-to-ground missiles at tunnels in the hills around Na'imah, approximately 10 kilometres south of Beirut, then left at 10.40 p.m.

Lebanon, which adheres to the resolutions of international legitimacy, attributes to Israel the responsibility for anything which may occur as a result of its aggressive conduct and appeals to the United Nations, the Security Council and the international community to bring all possible pressure to bear upon Israel to stop these violations and acts of aggression.

In drawing your attention to the extreme gravity of these actions by Israel, which constitute flagrant acts of aggression and violations of Lebanon's sovereignty and territorial integrity, the Lebanese Government appeals to you to intervene and demand that Israel cease these acts and return to the earlier state of affairs. It further requests you to make Israel bear any consequences that may arise from its violations of the Blue Line and of Lebanese sovereignty and territorial integrity.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council and the General Assembly. Lebanon reserves its right to call for a meeting of the Security Council to discuss these acts of aggression whenever it deems it appropriate.

(*Signed*) Sami **Kronfol**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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Security Council

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Fifty-eighth session
Agenda items 37 and 156

Security Council
Fifty-ninth year

The situation in the Middle East

Measures to eliminate international terrorism

Identical letters dated 8 June 2004 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Israel to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

I wish to draw your attention to the latest violations of the Blue Line from Lebanese territory.

Yesterday morning, 7 June 2004, six 107-mm missiles were fired from Lebanese territory at an Israeli naval vessel patrolling in Israeli territorial waters. Four of the rockets hit Israeli territory, south of the Israeli-Lebanese border, just meters from the Israeli town of Rosh Hanikra. The rockets also gravely endangered the safety and security of UNIFIL personnel stationed in the area. Israeli security forces identified the source of the rocket fire as Ahmed Jibril's Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP), a Damascus-based Palestinian terrorist organization operating in southern Lebanon. Israeli aircraft responded to these attacks by measured defensive action, in accordance with its right and duty of self-defense, against a PFLP terrorist base located near Beirut, which is used as a platform for terrorist activity in Lebanon. No injuries resulted from this defensive measure.

This afternoon, 8 June 2004, Hizbullah terrorists perpetrated a heavy mortar attack from Lebanon across the Blue Line, wounding an Israeli soldier in the Har Dov region. Approximately 20 rockets and mortar shells were fired at three Israeli positions in the northern Galilee. The bombardment lasted more than two hours.

These incidents are yet the latest in a series of willful attacks carried out against Israel by terrorist organizations like the PFLP and Hizbullah, which operate against Israel freely from Lebanese jurisdiction, and with Syrian and Iranian sponsorship.

Since Israel's complete withdrawal from Lebanon in May 2000, in full and confirmed compliance with Security Council resolution 425 (1978), tens of Israelis have been killed or wounded in terrorist attacks emanating from Lebanese territory.

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In this time, terrorists operating in Lebanon have fired countless explosive devices across the Blue Line, terrorizing civilian communities along the Northern border. Israeli security forces have also succeeded in thwarting 14 attempted infiltrations into Israel from Lebanese territory.

These acts of aggression were enabled by the complicity of the Government of Lebanon, and with the support of the Syrian and Iranian regimes that have long sponsored, trained and financed these terrorist groups. Such actions represent a direct negation of obligations under international law and the provisions of Security Council resolutions, including resolutions 425 (1978), 426 (1978), 1310 (2000), 1337 (2001) and 1373 (2001). The failure of the Government of Lebanon to restore peace and security, ensure the return of its effective authority and prevent cross-border attacks from its territory in grave violation of these obligations is the direct cause of instability in the area and of the necessity for Israel to take measures in self-defense.

In recent months, the Lebanese representative has circulated numerous letters which manipulate the facts and depict Israeli actions along the Israeli-Lebanese border as provocative rather than defensive, while ignoring the egregious acts of terrorism and ongoing Lebanese violations which necessitated them. It is therefore important to note that the quantity of such letters has no bearing on their accuracy.

The dangerous situation in South Lebanon continues to be the direct result of illegal attacks perpetrated by terrorist organizations across the Blue Line and necessitates immediate action by the governments of Lebanon and Syria to fulfill their international responsibilities and end their support for terrorism. Lebanon, as well as other terrorist-sponsoring regimes in the region, are not absolved of their legal obligations to fight terrorism, like any other state, as part of the global campaign against international terrorism. Israel once again calls on the international community to expect nothing less than full compliance.

I should be grateful if you would arrange to have the text of the present letter circulated as a document of the fifty-eighth session of the General Assembly, under agenda items 156 and 37. I am also submitting an identical letter to the President of the Security Council for circulation.

(*Signed*) Ambassador Arye **Mekel**
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

United Nations A/58/838-S/2004/432

General Assembly
Security Council

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9 June 2004

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General Assembly
Fifty-eighth session
Agenda items 28, 40 (f), 91 (a) and 156

The situation in Afghanistan and its implications for international peace and security

Strengthening of the coordination of humanitarian and disaster relief assistance of the United Nations, including special economic assistance: Emergency international assistance for peace, normalcy and reconstruction of war-stricken Afghanistan

Macroeconomic policy questions: International trade and development

Measures to eliminate international terrorism

Security Council
Fifty-ninth year

Letter dated 8 June 2004 from the Permanent Representatives of Kazakhstan, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan and the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Kyrgyzstan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

We have the honour to forward to you a text of a joint statement, signed by the Presidents of the Republic of Kazakhstan, the Kyrgyz Republic, the Republic of Tajikistan and the Republic of Uzbekistan at a meeting of the heads of States of the organization Central Asian Cooperation held in Astana on 28 May 2004 (see annex).

We should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda items 28, 40 (f), 91 (a) and 156, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) H.E. Mr. Yerzhan Kh. **Kazykhanov**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative of the Republic of Kazakhstan to the United Nations

(*Signed*) Mr. Kainarbek A. **Toktomushev**
Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the Kyrgyz Republic to the United Nations

(*Signed*) H.E. Mr. Rashid K. **Alimov**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative of the Republic of Tajikistan to the United Nations

(*Signed*) H.E. Mr. Alisher V. **Vohidov**
Ambassador, Permanent Representative of the Republic of Uzbekistan to the United Nations

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Annex to the letter dated 8 June 2004 from the Permanent Representatives of Kazakhstan, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan and the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of Kyrgyzstan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

[Original: Russian]

Joint statement by the heads of State of the Republic of Kazakhstan, the Kyrgyz Republic, the Republic of Tajikistan and the Republic of Uzbekistan

A meeting of the heads of State of the Organization of Central Asian Cooperation (CAC) was held on 28 May 2004 in Astana.

The Presidents of the Republic of Kazakhstan, the Kyrgyz Republic, the Republic of Tajikistan and the Republic of Uzbekistan, after a thorough discussion of the question of developing cooperation within CAC,

Having exchanged views on current international and regional problems,

Motivated by the desire to develop multilateral cooperation on the basis of the principles of mutual assistance and respect for each other's interests,

Make the following statement:

1. The heads of State, noting the progress in strengthening cooperation within the Organization of Central Asian Cooperation, confirm their desire to pursue the consistent and steady expansion of the integration process in every area of regional cooperation, through the utilization of experience acquired and taking account of new conditions.

To that end, the existing practice of maintaining regular political contacts at the highest level, conducting meetings of heads of Government and Ministers for Foreign Affairs and promoting relations between parliaments and business circles will be actively developed and new cooperation mechanisms and instruments will be introduced in order to ensure the speedy resolution of issues on the CAC agenda.

2. In view of the Russian Federation's historical and traditional links with the CAC countries and its role and significance in ensuring the security and stability of the region and the steady economic development of the Central Asian countries, the parties have unanimously decided in favour of the Russian Federation's full participation in CAC activities.

3. The parties declare their intention to phase in the introduction of a Central Asian Common Market (CACM) in order to optimize and rationally utilize their very rich natural, water-energy, raw-mineral resources, and human potential, ensure the steady development of the CAC countries, establish the conditions necessary to attract foreign investment and introduce guarantees for the functioning of the market.

4. The heads of State emphasized that the development of multifaceted trade and economic cooperation is a priority for CAC.

Noting the existing potential for the development of border trade amongst the CAC member States, the Presidents have instructed their Governments to submit to expert scrutiny, before the end of the third quarter of 2004, the draft agreement

prepared by Kazakhstan on the basic principles of cooperation in border trade between the member States of the Organization of Central Asian Cooperation.

5. The heads of State note with approval the progress made in implementing agreements on developing plans for the establishment of water-energy, food and transport consortia and have instructed the National Coordinators' Committee, together with international financial institutions and the relevant working groups of the parties, to complete work in that regard by the fourth quarter of 2004.

6. The heads of State, noting with approval the results of the business forum held in Almaty on 6 May 2004, at which the progress in implementing the decisions adopted at the business forums held in Tashkent and Osh was discussed, emphasized that the involvement of the real sector of the economy in the CAC integration process constituted the basis for enhancing mutually beneficial cooperation.

7. The heads of State emphasized that the Agreement between the CAC member States, signed during the meeting, on the broadcasting of each other's television and radio programmes constituted a practical result of the progressive development of inter-State cooperation in the cultural and humanitarian field.

8. The heads of State expressed satisfaction at the regularity of inter-parliamentary contacts and gave a high assessment to the outcomes of the second meeting of parliamentarians of the CAC member States, held in Almaty on 5 May 2004, at which the establishment and development of parliamentarianism in the States of the region, the prospects for developing inter-parliamentary cooperation and new forms of inter-State interaction with a view to strengthening peace and stability in the region were discussed.

The heads of State note the appropriateness of the decision that has been adopted on establishing an inter-parliamentary cooperation institute involving representative groups in each of the parliaments of the CAC member States, which they consider an important step towards instituting practical measures for harmonizing national legislations in order to aid the integration process within CAC.

9. The heads of State attaching great importance to ensuring security and stability in the region and in the world as a whole and condemning acts of aggression, separatism and terrorism, in all their forms and manifestations, which threaten the territorial integrity and security of States, confirm their resolve to enhance cooperation both among foreign policy departments and among law enforcement bodies and special services in order to step up the struggle not only against terrorists but also against the ideology that creates them.

The adoption of the regulations governing the work of the conference of heads of security services, law enforcement agencies and the structures for protecting the State borders of the member States of the Organization of Central Asian Cooperation will constitute an important step towards enhancing cooperation in combating contemporary challenges and threats.

10. The heads of State noted, in particular, that the consolidation of peace and stability in Afghanistan and the establishment of good-neighbourly relations with that country are in keeping with the fundamental interests of the Central Asian countries. Joint efforts to restore Afghanistan's economy and infrastructure will contribute substantially to ensuring regional security and stability.

The heads of State reaffirmed their desire to involve Afghanistan in the region's integration process, in the first instance by using the combined potential of the Organization of Central Asian Cooperation member States to carry out projects to restore the Afghan economy.

The heads of State, therefore, instruct the Council of Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the CAC member States to discuss this question at its next meeting.

11. The Presidents expressed satisfaction at the outcomes of the meeting, which had taken place in the traditional atmosphere of friendship, mutual understanding and trust.

The heads of State expressed their gratitude for the warm and cordial reception accorded to them by the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan, N. Nazarbaev, on the hospitable soil of Kazakhstan.

N. Nazarbaev
President of the Republic of Kazakhstan

A. Akaev
President of the Kyrgyz Republic

E. Rakhmonov
President of the Republic of Tajikistan

I. Karimov
President of the Republic of Uzbekistan

Astana, 28 May 2004

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Security Council

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General Assembly
Fifty-eighth session
Agenda items 37, 38 and 84

The situation in the Middle East

Question of Palestine

Report of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Palestinian People and Other Arabs of the Occupied Territories

Security Council
Fifty-ninth year

Letter dated 9 June 2004 from the Permanent Observer of Palestine to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

In breach of all norms and rules of international law, Israel, the occupying Power, continues to carry out its illegal policies and practices against the Palestinian people and their leadership in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem. Among the countless unlawful policies and practices that continue to be carried out by the occupying Power are the abduction, detention and imprisonment of Palestinian civilians, including men, women and children.

Currently, more than 7,000 Palestinians continue to be illegally detained and imprisoned in Israeli jails and detention centres under the most inhumane and unhygienic conditions and subject to harassment, physical and mental abuse and many even subject to torture. The majority of those persons are repeatedly and continuously denied access to their families, to legal representation and to visits by the International Committee for the Red Cross and other humanitarian organizations. Also among those being unlawfully imprisoned by the occupying Power are Palestinian leaders and elected officials, including Marwan Barghouti, member of the Palestinian Legislative Council, Hossam Khader, also member of the Palestinian Legislative Council, and Abdullah Mallouh, member of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization.

In the specific case of Mr. Barghouti, the Israeli occupying forces abducted him from the Occupied Palestinian Territory two years ago and jailed him. Mr. Barghouti was then put on trial in an Israeli Court, which three days ago, on 6 June 2004, sentenced him to five consecutive life terms in prison plus forty years. The Palestinian leadership rejects this sentencing of Mr. Barghouti. Mr. Barghouti, as an elected member of the Legislative Council, has immunity, which has never

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been waived, but, more importantly, the Israeli court has no jurisdiction whatsoever over the Occupied Palestinian Territory or over any Palestinian living there. Indeed, as apparent from the sham of conduct of the court in this case, the Israeli courts clearly function as part and parcel of the Israeli occupation over the Palestinian people. These courts serve as just another means to abrogate the rights of the Palestinian people and to illegally punish them.

At this time, the Palestinian leadership reiterates its calls for the immediate release of Mr. Barghouti and his colleagues as well as for the release of all other Palestinian civilians being illegally detained and jailed by the occupying Power. We also call upon the international community to exert serious efforts to compel Israel to release these persons and to abide by its obligations under international law, including in particular international humanitarian law, in its conduct as an occupying Power in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem.

I would be grateful if you would arrange to have the text of the present letter distributed as a document of the fifty-eighth session of the General Assembly, under agenda items 37, 38 and 84, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Nasser **Al-Kidwa**
Ambassador
Permanent Observer of Palestine to the United Nations

United Nations A/58/840

General Assembly

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9 June 2004
English
Original: Spanish

Fifty-eighth session
Agenda item 32
Question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas)

Letter dated 8 June 2004 from the Permanent Representative of Argentina to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit herewith the text of the protest note sent on 8 June 2004 by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Argentina to the Embassy of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland in Buenos Aires concerning the recent modification introduced in the situation of the British military base in the Malvinas (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would arrange for the text of the present note and its annex to be circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 32, "Question of the Malvinas".

(*Signed*) César **Mayoral**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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Annex to the letter dated 8 June 2004 from the Permanent Representative of Argentina to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

The Malvinas and South Atlantic Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, International Trade and Worship presents its compliments to the Embassy of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and wishes to state that the Argentine Government reiterates its rejection of the British occupation of the Malvinas, South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands and the surrounding maritime areas, and formally protests the recent upgrading of the British military base in the Malvinas.

The Argentine Government considers that the protested measure is in violation of General Assembly resolution 31/49, which calls upon the two parties in the dispute to refrain from introducing unilateral modifications in the situation while the islands are going through the process recommended in the relevant resolutions of the United Nations General Assembly.

The Argentine Government also believes that the expansion of the military occupation in the disputed area is incompatible with the letter and spirit of the provisional understandings under the sovereignty formula regarding practical aspects of the South Atlantic, particularly in relation to the implementation of measures aimed at building and strengthening mutual confidence.

The extension of the operational sphere of the aforementioned base to areas outside the disputed area aggravates the aforementioned situation and in no way contributes towards the maintenance of peace and security.

The Argentine Government once again reaffirms its legitimate rights of sovereignty over the Malvinas, South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands and the surrounding maritime areas, which form an integral part of its national territory.

The Malvinas and South Atlantic Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, International Trade and Worship takes this opportunity to convey to the Embassy of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland the renewed assurances of its highest consideration.

United Nations A/58/841

General Assembly

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11 June 2004

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Fifty-eighth session
Agenda item 38
Question of Palestine

Letter dated 10 June 2004 from the Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People addressed to the President of the General Assembly

I have the honour to inform you that I received a letter dated 28 April 2004 from the Permanent Representative of Hungary to the United Nations, László Molnár, in which he informed me of the decision of the Government of the Republic of Hungary to resign from its membership in the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People as of 1 May 2004. A copy of the letter is attached herewith (see annex).

At the 279th meeting of the Committee, on 9 June 2004, the issue was brought to the attention of the Committee membership, which took note of the information. In the light of that, I should like to suggest that the General Assembly be informed about the aforementioned change in the membership of the Committee at a suitable time.

I should also be grateful if you would have the present letter circulated as a document of the General Assembly under agenda item 38 (Question of Palestine).

(*Signed*) Paul **Badji**
Chairman
Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights
of the Palestinian People

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Annex to the letter dated 10 June 2004 from the Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People addressed to the President of the General Assembly

I wish to inform you that the Government of the Republic of Hungary has taken the decision to resign from its membership in the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People as of 1 May 2004.

(*Signed*) László **Molnár**
Ambassador

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Security Council

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16 June 2004
English
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General Assembly
Fifty-eighth session
Agenda item 37
The situation in the Middle East

Security Council
Fifty-ninth year

Identical letters dated 14 June 2004 from the Permanent Representative of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

In reference to our letter of 8 June 2004 and in reply to the accusations put forward by the Chargé d'affaires of the Permanent Mission of Israel to the United Nations in his letter dated 8 June 2004, I have the honour to transmit to you herewith a list of Israeli violations and acts of aggression committed against Lebanon during the period from 16 May to 13 June 2004, which is a clear indication of the provocative military operations conducted by Israel on land and sea and in the air (see annex).

It can be seen from the said list and the many that have preceded it that these violations and acts of aggression are near-daily occurrences.

The fact that Israel chose the only incident that occurred during the night of 7 June 2004 and presented it in a negative light to the Council, describing it as an act of aggression against an Israeli warship, which, according to statements by the spokesman for the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL), was cruising in Lebanese territorial waters — an incident in which, moreover, no one was injured — is misleading. That incident cannot in any way constitute grounds for the air raid carried out by Israel in the Na'imah hills, a few miles from the airport of the Lebanese capital, Beirut, nor can it justify all the acts perpetrated before and since 7 June 2004.

The reference in the Israeli Mission's letter to the potential grave consequences of this limited incident for Israeli civilians or UNIFIL troops is exaggerated to the point of defying comprehension by any rational being. Such dangers are nothing in comparison to the daily threats occasioned by Israeli aircraft laden with bombs and missiles that fly and break the sound barrier over the UNIFIL bases situated in Lebanese territory and over the heads of hundreds of thousands of Lebanese civilians. These dangers, moreover, cannot match the dangers to which Lebanese fishermen navigating in Lebanese territorial waters are constantly exposed when they become the targets of heavy machine-gun fire from Israeli warships or the dangers inherent in the near-daily random shelling by Israeli field artillery of the

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villages of Shab'a and Urqub and other villages of the South inhabited by civilians. What can be said, furthermore, of the persistent refusal by Israel to provide UNIFIL with the rest of the maps indicating the location of the mines which were laid by the Israeli army in Lebanese territory and constantly endanger the lives of the Force's personnel and Lebanese civilians?

The allusions, in the letter addressed to you by the Israeli Chargé d'affaires, to a Syrian Arab or Iranian role in sponsoring what Israel claims to be terrorism are slanderous lies designed to justify the State terrorism practised by the Israeli armed forces against the population of the territories under their occupation, a practice engaged in by the Israeli State against the inhabitants of territory occupied by it for more than 22 years, after which it was forced by the resistance to withdraw. You are aware that the international community distinguishes between acts of terrorism, which target civilians, and acts of resistance to foreign occupation.

The Israeli Government's constant accusations, threats and acts of aggression against Lebanon are part of a policy to keep the region in a state of permanent instability so as to enable Israel to refuse to implement Security Council resolutions, in particular resolutions 242 (1967) and 338 (1973); to evade its international commitments; and to shun peace efforts, including the Arab peace initiative and the road map. These facts are not unknown to the Security Council.

Lebanon will continue to inform you of all further violations and acts of aggression committed by Israel, however numerous, for they reveal the true face of Israel in its aggression against our country and show the restraint evinced by the Lebanese as well as the suffering endured by them as a result of Israel's actions.

Lebanon reserves its right to call for a meeting of the Security Council to discuss these acts of aggression whenever it so deems appropriate.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 37, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Sami **Kronfol**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

Annex to the identical letters dated 14 June 2004 from the Permanent Representative of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

List of Israeli violations and acts of aggression committed against Lebanon during the period from 16 May to 13 June 2004

16 May 2004

Between 1515 and 2030 hours Israeli enemy forces positioned within the occupied Shab'a Farms fired a number of rounds at the area around Ruwaysat al-Alam and Radar hill.

At 0229 hours an Israeli military boat in the open sea off Ra's Naqurah fired a flare bomb.

17 May 2004

Between 1035 and 1205 hours Israeli enemy forces positioned within the occupied Shab'a Farms fired a number of rounds at the area around Radar hill and Ramta.

At 1926 hours an Israeli military boat in the open sea off Ra's Naqurah fired a number of rounds from medium-calibre weapons and at 2100 hours it fired a flare bomb.

18 May 2004

At 0636 hours and again between 2005 and 2230 hours an Israeli military boat in the open sea off Ra's Naqurah fired a number of rounds from medium-calibre weapons.

19 May 2004

At 2149 hours an Israeli military boat in the open sea off Ra's Naqurah fired a number of rounds from medium-calibre weapons.

21 May 2004

At 2129 hours an Israeli military boat in the open sea off Ra's Naqurah fired a number of rounds from medium-calibre weapons.

24 May 2004

Between 1830 and 1850 hours two Israeli helicopters overflew the occupied Shab'a Farms at medium altitude.

27 May 2004

Between 0705 and 1055 hours and Israeli reconnaissance aircraft flew at medium altitude over South Lebanon, then proceeded in a northerly direction and circled over the Beirut and Mount Lebanon areas, thus violating Lebanese airspace.

Between 1715 and 1830 hours an Israeli reconnaissance aircraft and four warplanes overflew the sea off Byblos (Jubayl) at various altitudes, circled over the Byblos, Baalbek and Shikka regions then left Lebanese airspace, heading out to see off Shikka.

Between 1930 and 2205 hours two Israeli helicopters overflew the occupied Shab'a Farms at medium altitude.

28 May 2004

Between 1045 and 1113 hours two Israeli warplanes overflew the sea off Tripoli at different altitudes, proceeded towards Shikka and then the plain of the Bekaa, circled over the Baalbek, Deir al-Ahmar, Yammunah, Shikka and Batrun areas, then headed in the direction of the Naqurah region and left Lebanese airspace.

5 June 2004

Between 1400 and 1840 hours an Israeli reconnaissance aircraft overflew the sea off Tyre at medium altitude and circled over the Tyre, Nabatiyah and Sidon areas.

6 June 2004

Between 1025 and 1130 hours four Israeli warplanes overflew the sea off Tyre at various altitudes, then proceeded north towards Beirut, the Bekaa plain, Hirmil, Shikka, Tripoli and Halba. Next they circled over the Bekaa, North Lebanon and Beirut areas, then headed in the direction of the Naqurah region and left Lebanese airspace.

7 June 2004

Between 0530 and 0635 hours an Israeli reconnaissance aircraft overflew the sea off Tyre at medium altitude, then circled over the Tyre, Nabatiyah and Sidon areas.

Between 0757 and 0825 hours an Israeli reconnaissance aircraft overflew the sea off Tyre at medium altitude, then circled over the Tyre, Nabatiyah and Sidon areas.

Between 0930 and 0955 hours two Israeli warplanes flew at high altitude over the occupied Shab'a Farms area, then headed north.

Between 0933 and 1017 hours four Israeli warplanes flew at various altitudes over the occupied Shab'a Farms and were then joined by two additional warplanes. All the aircraft overflew the sea off Shikka and circled over the Shuf and Shikka regions.

Between 1000 and 1030 hours a reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace over the Naqurah region.

Between 1030 and 1040 hours two Israeli warplanes flew at various altitudes over the sea off Tyre, then headed east, circling over the Ma'rakah and Qana areas.

Between 1200 and 1230 hours a reconnaissance aircraft overflew the Naqurah region.

Between 2145 and 2235 hours an Israeli reconnaissance aircraft flew at medium altitude over the sea off Damur, then circled over the Khaldah and Damur regions.

At 2155 hours two Israeli warplanes violated Lebanese airspace over the sea off Damur, then circled between Beirut and Damur. At 2205 hours they carried out a raid on the Na`imah tunnels, positions of the Popular Front General Command, firing four air-to-ground missiles. There were no human casualties.

8 June 2004

Less than 24 hours after the Israeli air raid on positions of the Popular Front General Command at Na`imah, the situation in the field in the occupied Shab`a Farms area grew tense, as follows:

Between 0855 and 1220 hours Israeli enemy forces fired a number of 120-mm mortar shells from one of their positions within the occupied Shab`a Farms. The shells landed in the area around Birkat al-Naqqar, on the edge of the said Farms.

At 1445 hours Israeli enemy forces raked the area around their position at Ruwaysat al-Alam, within the occupied Shab`a Farms, with medium-weapons fire and the sound of two explosions of unknown cause was heard coming from within the Farms.

At 1522 hours the enemy fired a number of 155-mm artillery shells and 120-mm mortar shells from its positions within the Farms. The shells fell in the area surrounding the villages of Kafr Shuba, Kafr Hammam and Habariyah.

Between 1650 and 1910 hours an enemy reconnaissance aircraft and military aircraft overflew the occupied Shab`a Farms and the Marj `Uyun region and the sound of a number of explosions of unknown cause was heard coming from within the Farms.

Between 2055 and 2120 hours an Israeli helicopter flight took place over Lebanese territorial waters off Ra's Naqurah and at the Lebanese-Palestinian border opposite the town of Ramya.

Between 2255 and 2310 hours an Israeli military boat in the open sea fired a number of rounds of medium-weapons fire and a flare bomb over the waters off Ra's Naqurah.

9 June 2004

Between 0720 and 0745 hours an Israeli reconnaissance aircraft flew at medium altitude over the village of Yarun, thus violating Lebanese airspace.

10 June 2004

At 2050 hours an Israeli reconnaissance aircraft overflew the sea off Tyre at medium altitude, then headed towards Beirut, leaving Lebanese airspace at 0150 hours on the morning of 11 June 2004.

12 June 2004

Between 0715 and 1015 hours an Israeli reconnaissance aircraft overflew the sea off Tyre at medium altitude, then circled over Damur and Beirut.

Between 1055 and 1130 hours an Israeli reconnaissance aircraft overflew the occupied Shab'a Farms at medium altitude.

Between 2115 and 2145 hours two Israeli helicopters overflew the occupied Shab'a Farms at medium altitude, thus violating Lebanese airspace.

13 June 2004

Between 1000 and 1012 hours two Israeli warplanes flew at various altitudes over the sea off Shikka, heading east, then south.

Between 1025 and 1050 hours four Israeli warplanes overflew the town of Bint Jubayl at various altitudes, then headed north, circling over Batrun and Byblos, then south. Two of them circled over Nabatiyah and Marj 'Uyun, then headed north towards Na'imah, then west.